

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A fault of an operating system (OS) is observed, and in addition to application program (AP) fault monitoring, check-point information is preserved without adding dedicated hardware. In a computer having a multi-OS environment, an AP fault monitor and a monitored AP operate on a first OS. A fault monitor operates on a second OS. Each of the first OS and the AP fault monitor transmits an alive message to the fault monitor by utilizing an inter-OS communication function of a multi-OS controller. The fault monitor monitors the alive message of each of the first OS and the AP fault monitor. The monitored AP also transmits an alive message to the AP fault monitor for monitoring. The monitored AP preserves check-point information in a region of a memory. In the region of the memory, information is preserved by a fault and restart of the first OS as well.